



ASGARD 5th Project Meeting

July 1st – July 3th 2014 (Lancaster, England)

Progress Report of Beneficiary No 5: Jülich

Domain 2:

WP 2.1 Inert Matrix Fuels

WP 2.3 Conversion from solution to oxide pre-cursors

Task 2.3.1 Co-conversion by sol-gel routes

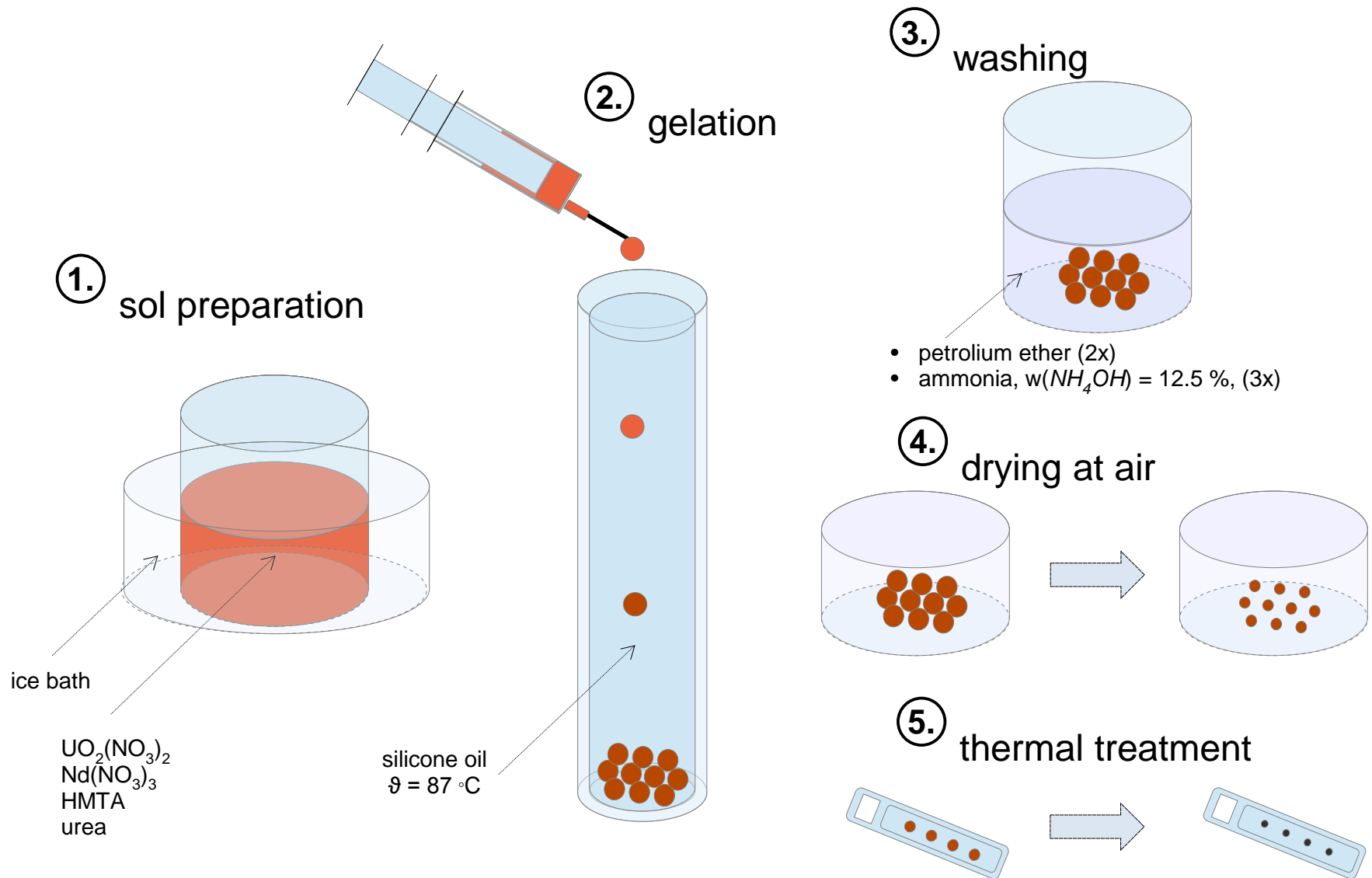
Task 2.3.2 Co-conversion by impregnation of solid matrixes

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Co-conversion by sol-gel routes

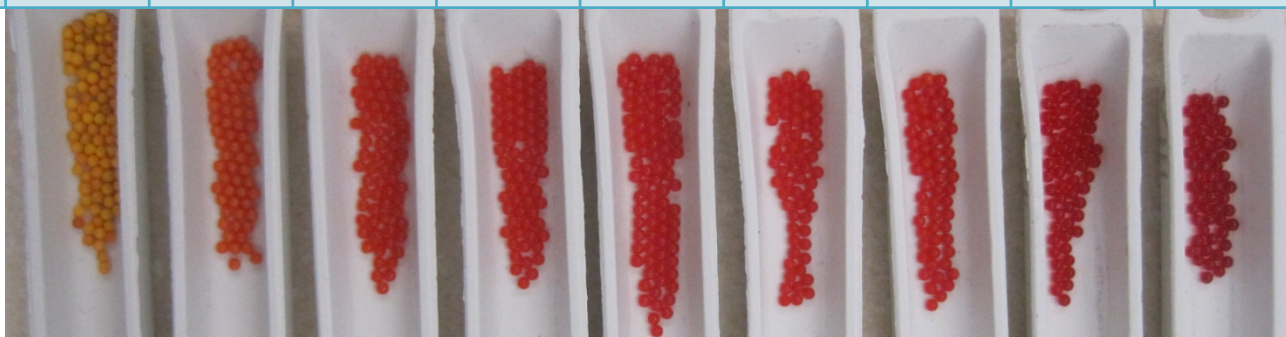
Particles fabrication by internal gelation



Introduction

Particle characterization

$\chi(\text{Nd})_{\text{ICP-MS}}$	%	0	5.80	11.99	17.40	22.62	27.59	33.49	37.68	42.63
$c(\text{U+Nd})_{\text{sol}}$	mol/L	2.50	2.60	2.62	2.56	2.58	2.60	2.62	2.65	2.67



$\bar{m}(\text{particle})$	mg		5.38	5.23	4.96	5.24	4.83	5.00	5.34	5.55
$\bar{d}(\text{particle})$	mm		1.35	1.35	1.33	1.38	1.34	1.35	1.38	1.41
$\bar{\rho}(\text{particle})$	g/cm^3		4.15	4.04	3.99	3.85	3.87	3.86	3.85	3.81

$$\chi(\text{Nd}) = \frac{n(\text{Nd})}{n(\text{Nd} + \text{U})}$$

$$R(\text{urea}) = \frac{n(\text{urea})}{n(\text{M}^{n+})} = 1.80$$

$$R(\text{HMTA}) = \frac{n(\text{HMTA})}{n(\text{M}^{n+})} = 1.35$$

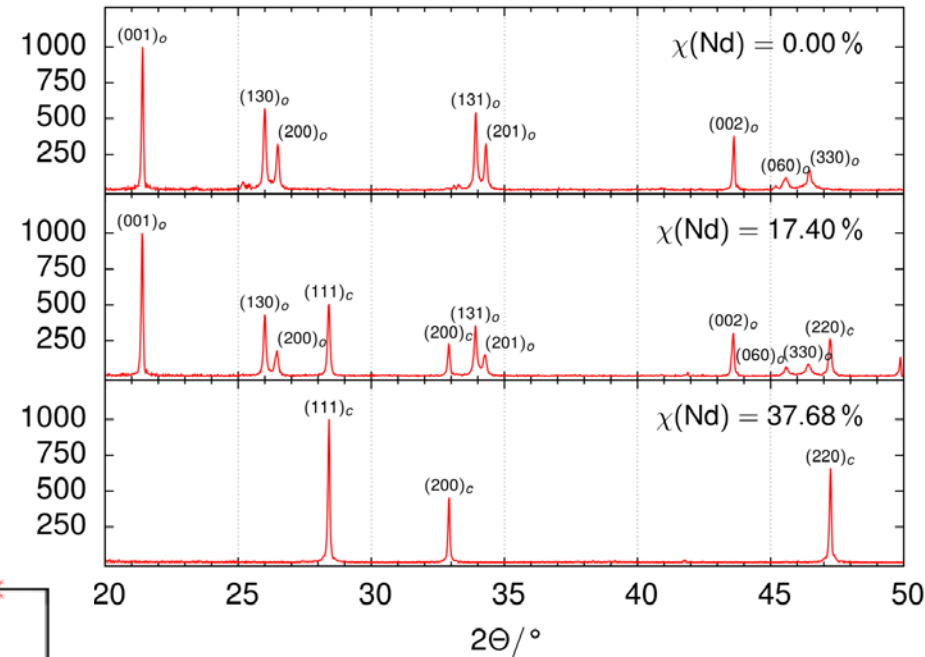
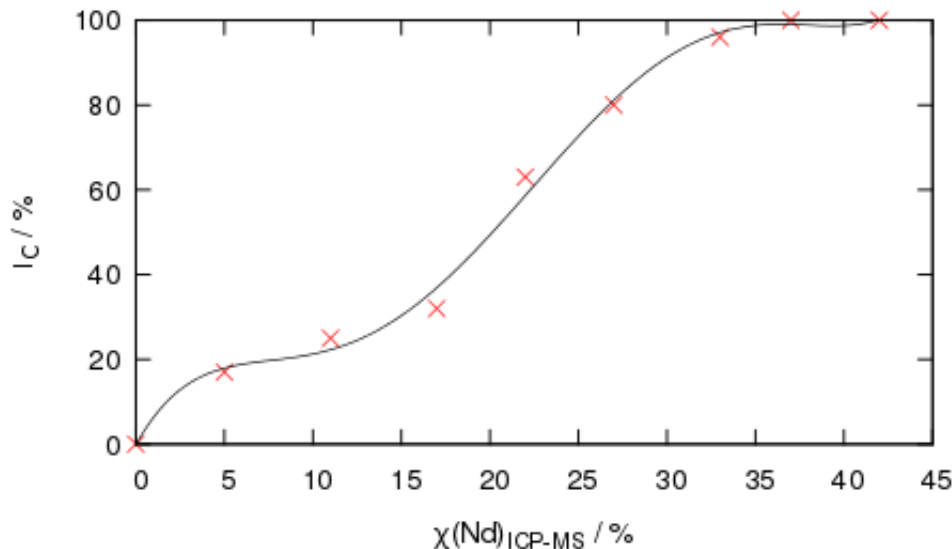
Characterization of U/Nd microspheres

XRD analyses of particles treated in air

Presence of orthorhombic and cubic crystal lattice structure

$$I_c = \frac{I(111)_c}{I(111)_o + I(001)_c}, \quad I_o = \frac{I(001)_o}{I(001)_o + I(111)_c}$$

standardized intensity

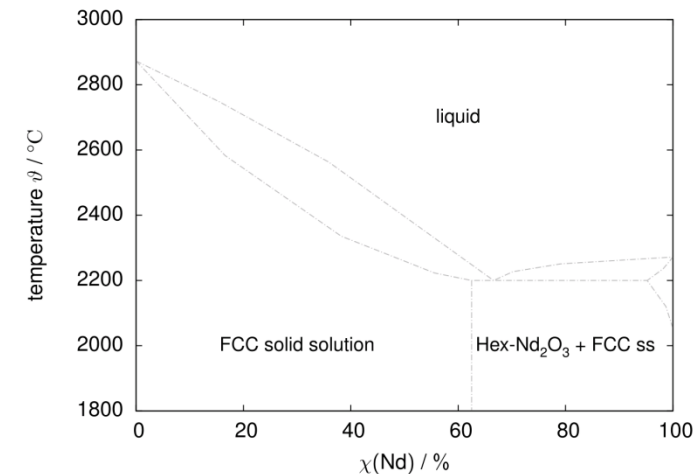
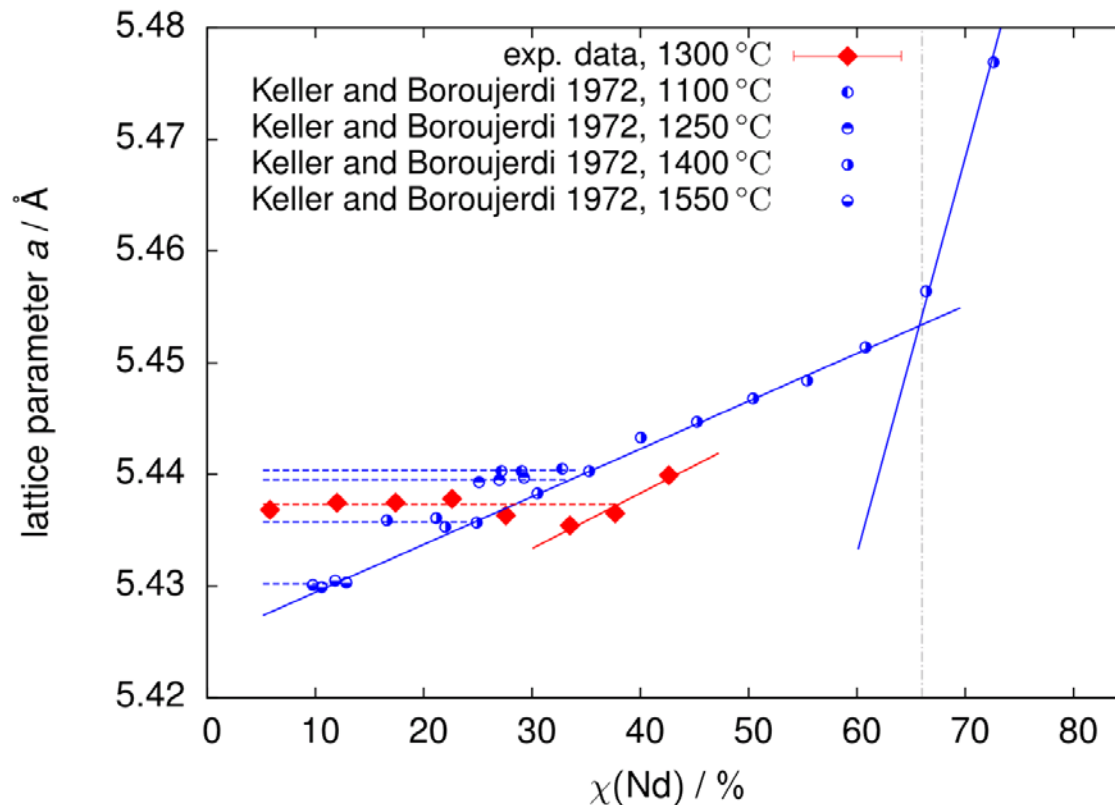


Lattice parameter determination:

1. Gaussian function → 2θ
2. Bragg's law → a_i
3. Nelson & Riley method → a

Characterization of U/Nd microspheres

XRD analyses of particles treated in air



- Constant a for mixed phase region (5.4374 Å)
- Linear increase for single phases

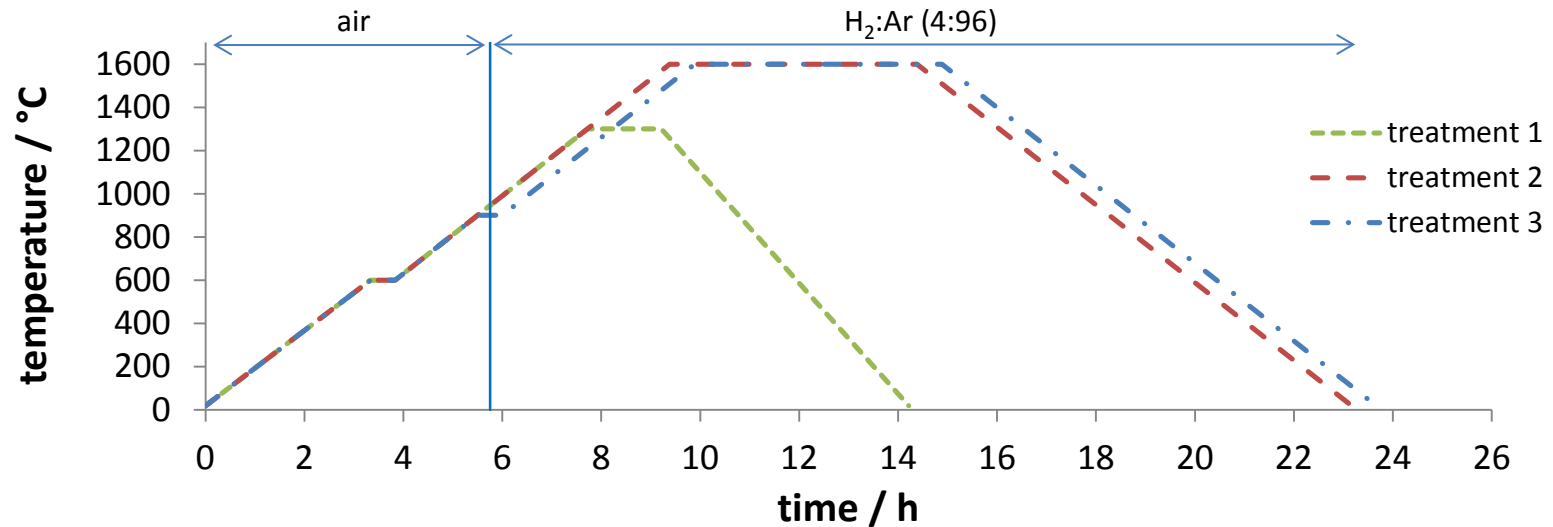
Vegard's rule

$$a_{AB} = a_A(1 - \chi_B) + a_B\chi_B$$

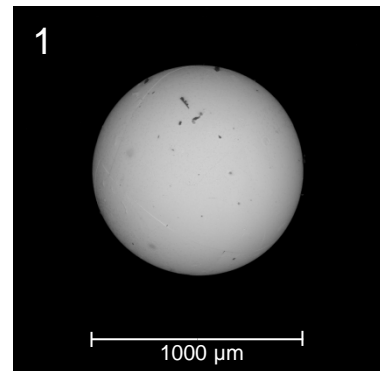
Keller, C. and A. Boroujerdi (1972). "Phasengleichgewichte in den Systemen $\text{UO}_2\text{--UO}_3\text{--NdO}_{1.5}$ und $\text{NpO}_2 + x\text{NdO}_{1.5}$ ". In: *Journal of Inorganic and Nuclear Chemistry* 34, pp. 1187–1193.

Thermal treatment of microspheres

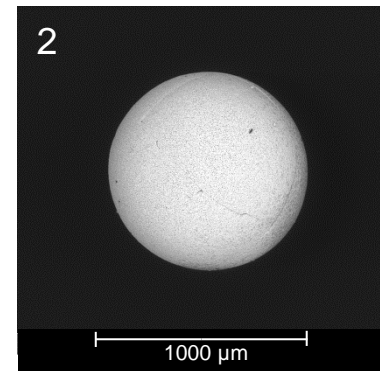
Optimization of sintering conditions



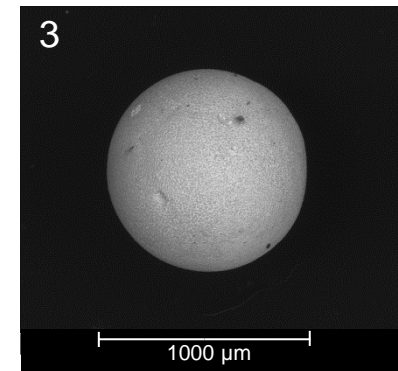
$\chi(\text{Nd}) = 42.63 \%$



$\bar{m} = 4.17 \text{ mg}$
 $\bar{d} = 919.1 \text{ µm}$
 $\bar{\rho} = 10.25 \text{ g/cm}^3$



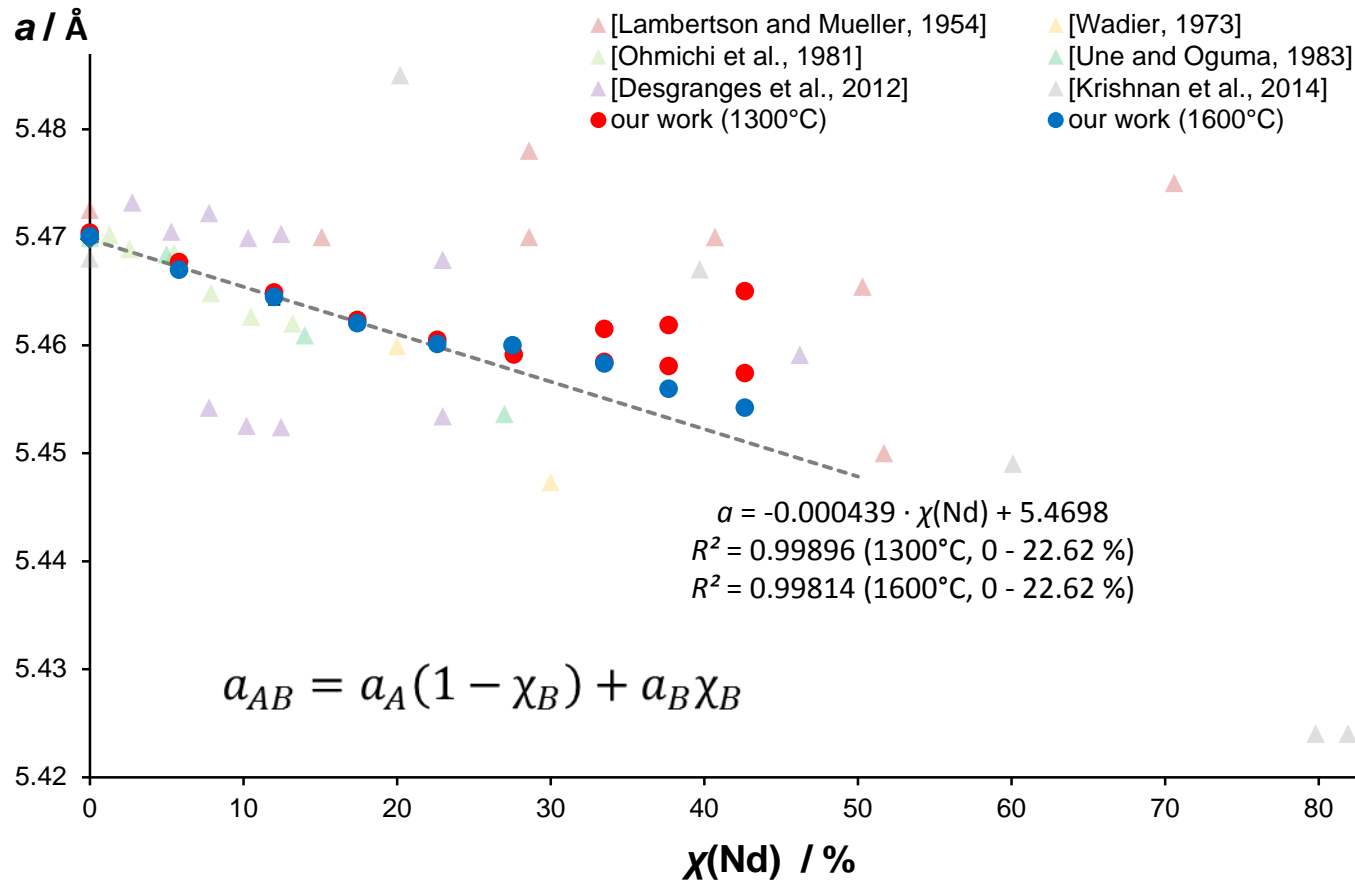
$\bar{m} = 3.96 \text{ mg}$
 $\bar{d} = 899.7 \text{ µm}$
 $\bar{\rho} = 10.13 \text{ g/cm}^3$



$\bar{m} = 3.96 \text{ mg}$
 $\bar{d} = 922.3 \text{ µm}$
 $\bar{\rho} = 9.56 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Thermal treatment of microspheres

XRD analyses - comparison with literature data



→ lattice formation depends on synthesis route

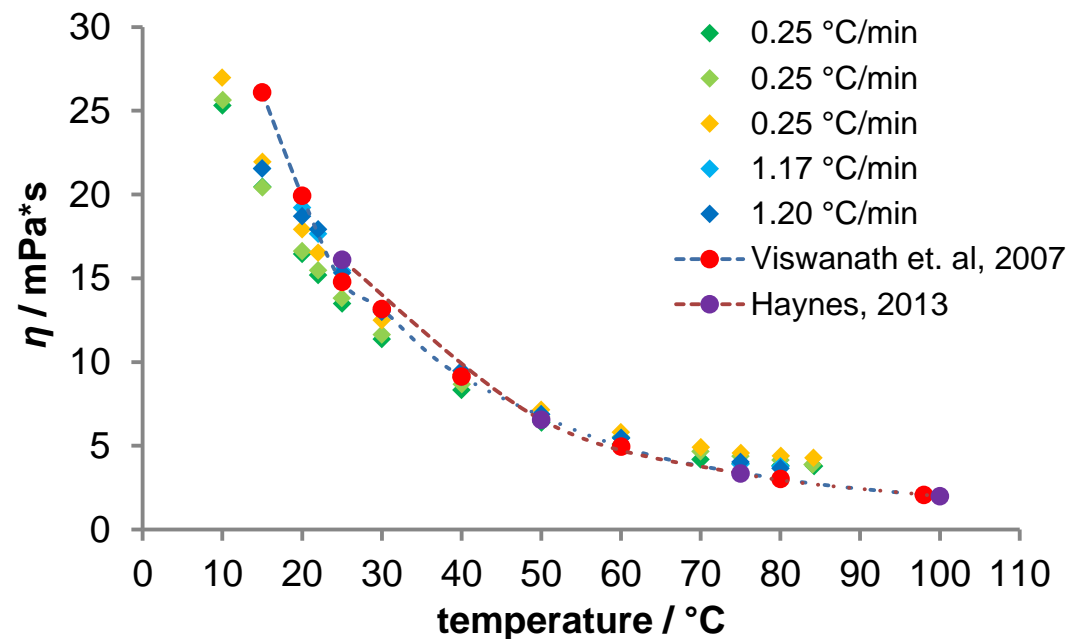
Sintering time not sufficient => increase of plateau to 10 h

Determination of gelation temperature

Viscosity measurements



- Measurements with given geometry
 $V = 9 \text{ mL}$ (Ethylenglycol)
- Verification with self-made geometry
 $V = 2 \text{ mL}$ (Ethylenglycol)

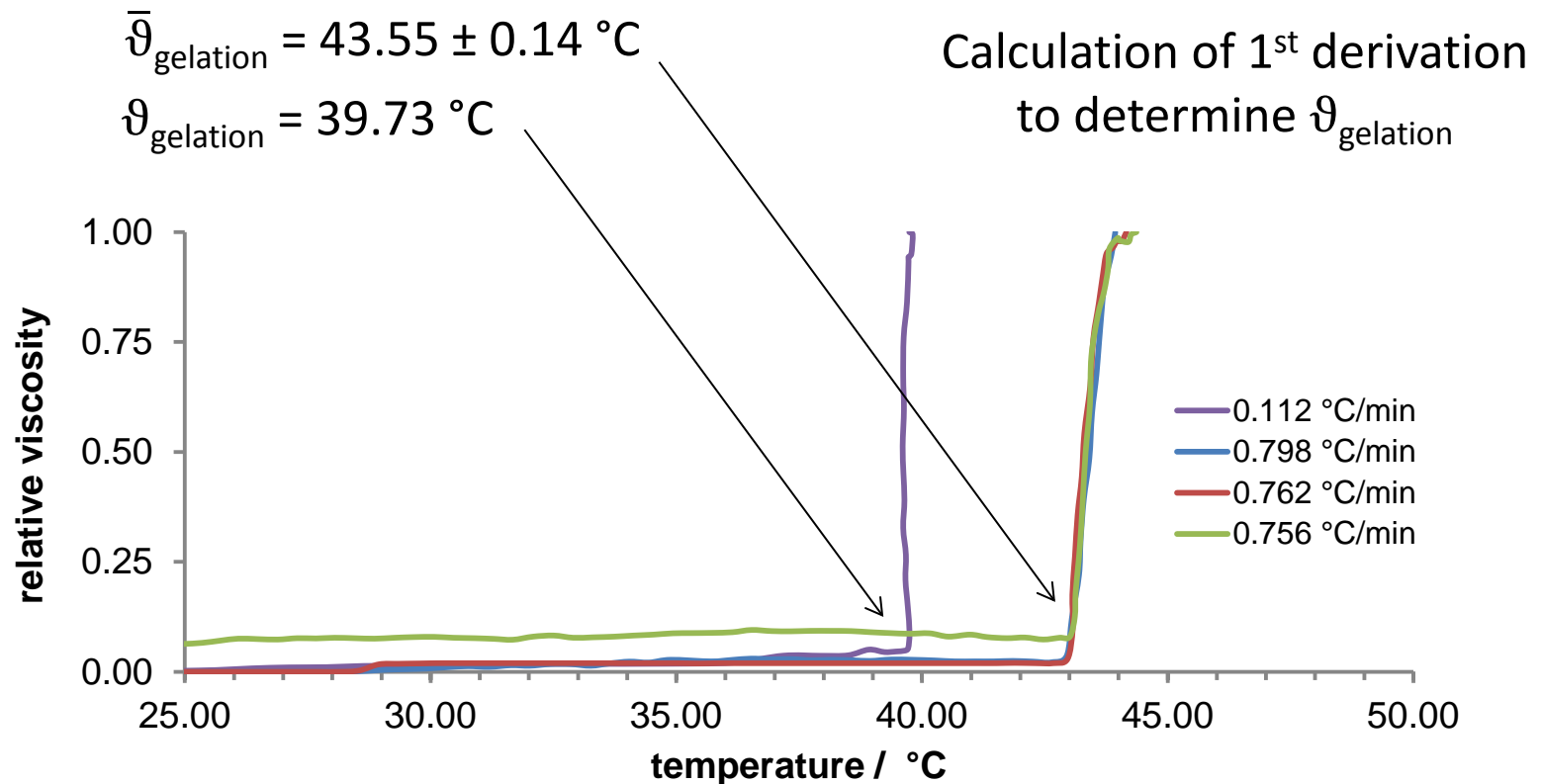


Determination of gelation temperature

Viscosity measurements

- Zr/Y/Ce (76:14:10); $R_{\text{HMTA}} = 0.56$, $R_{\text{urea}} = 0.75$

- influence of the heating rate
- the reproducibility of the system



The vibrating nozzle system

Change of synthesis strategy: 2 feed solutions

System modification:
Replacement of syringe pump by peristaltic pump.

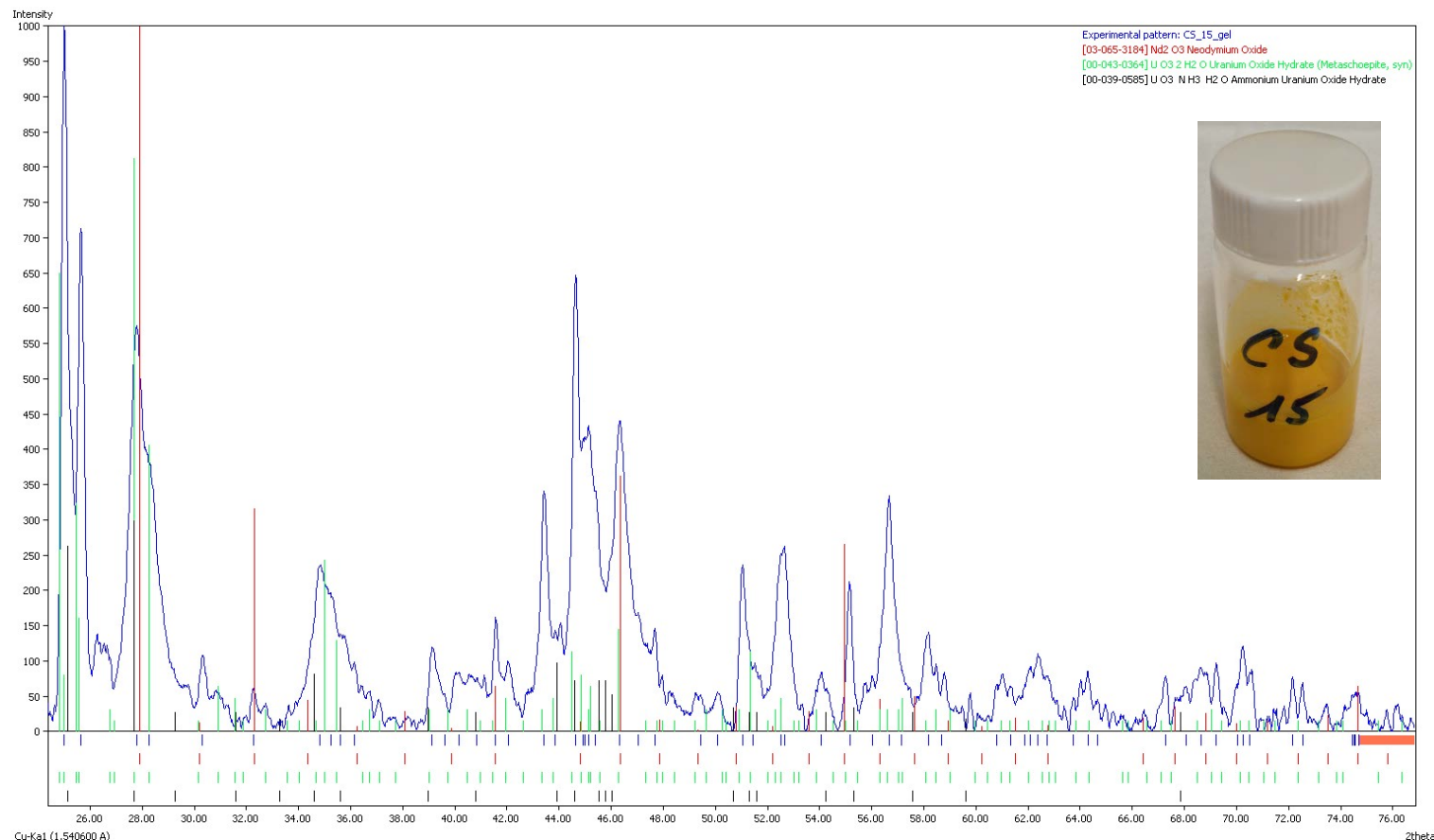
Batch experiments with $\chi(\text{Nd}) = 40\%$.

→ precipitation



- Feed, solution 1
- Feed, solution 2
- Vibrating nozzle system
- Supply, broth (1:1 mix solution 1 and 2)
- Peristaltic pump
- Outlet needle
- Gelation column
- PTFE sieve to collect the particles

The vibrating nozzle system



Precipitation (*XRD*): $\text{UO}_3\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; $\text{UO}_3 \cdot 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$; Nd_2O_3
→ suspension transformed into a gel

- Characterization of the precursor solution: Influence of the U/Nd ratio on the gelation system by potentiometric titrations.
- Characterization of the sol: Determination of pH-values (initial and during process, time dependent).
- Temperature depending viscosity measurements to determine the gelation temperature of the sol.
- Preparation of a large amount of particles of each composition by the use of the “vibrating nozzle” system.
- Thermal treatment with increased sintering time of existing particles.

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Thank you for your attention!